



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

"rouse in society reactionary passions and prejudices which defeat the work of every agency making for the emancipation of labor." The leaders of syndicalism are agitators rather than organizers or administrators. Haywood is the embodiment of the Sorel philosophy—"useless on committee, a torch amongst a crowd of uncritical and credulous workmen."

The single service, in Mr. Macdonald's opinion, that syndicalism has done is, "its emphasizing that organized labor must not go to sleep in the belief that others are doing its work." It is fair to note here that the chapter on the movement in Great Britain fails to convince. The writer asserts with respect to railways and mines that "the revival of trade-union activity was erroneously identified with the syndicalist movement," and declares that "all that is happening in England at present is that trade-unionism as an active force is reviving." This appears disingenuous in the light of his general admission that syndicalism has quickened organized labor and in view of his reference to a House of Commons debate on syndicalism when labor activity was at its height. Despite this bias, which may be equated, the book gives a short, clear, and simple presentation of its subject.

Modern Philanthropy. By WILLIAM H. ALLEN. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1912. 12mo, pp. 16+437. \$1.50 net.

Several thousand letters of appeal sent to Mrs. E. H. Harriman, soliciting in the aggregate \$267,000,000, were turned over to the Bureau of Municipal Research for study. The analysis of these letters has furnished Dr. Allen, the bureau's director, with a framework for the development of his theories of modern philanthropy. The appeals, from both individuals and institutions, were examined with minute, sympathetic care; none was too trivial, none was too bold to justify its discard before its social lesson was learned, for even "misfortune's crank is often prosperity's philosopher." The complementary side of the problem is studied in turn—that of giving and the giver; and the vagrant or arbitrary methods too often followed lead the author to work out in practical detail his constructive theory of what giving should rightly be.

A clearing-house for givers is the subject of the third section of the book. This is but an elaboration of an ideal which is prevalent throughout modern charity organization, if as yet only partly attained. Dr. Allen's particular contribution to this phase of charity technique is his emphasis on the side of the appeal and the duty of the clearing-house to aid in making the appeal adequate and effective. What he conceives to be the rights, and, conversely, the responsibilities of givers the author groups together at the end of the book in his "Magna Charta for Givers."

Two themes are constantly reiterated throughout. One is the right, the duty, of the institution to appeal, but only in the frankest, most honest, and above-board manner; the other is the duty of the giver, not only to respond to

honestly, adequately presented appeals, but also to search out causes and create needed organizations.

Unquestionably *Modern Philanthropy* is full of suggestions worth while for government administrators, for big givers, for small givers, and for appealers. The reader must regret the obscurity of the diction; he cannot agree with all the author proposes; he may resent the latter's rather dogmatic attitude; but he will be impressed with the practical expedients suggested and stimulated by the broad social outlook.

Social Welfare in New Zealand. By HUGH H. LUSK. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1913. 8vo, pp. 287. \$1.50.

The aim of this book is to show what can be done by a government interested in people rather than in property. The author divides it into four parts. The first is a general prospectus of the economic status of society, past and present; the second, an account of the economic development of New Zealand as affected by government action; the third, a treatment of the different spheres of governmental activities into which New Zealand has entered, especially in the period of the last twenty years, which is designated as the era of state socialism; and the fourth, a statement of the conclusions to be drawn from the experience of New Zealand and from an observation of the needs of other countries, in particular the United States. The second and third divisions are the meat of the book. The statements in them are based on official statistics as recent as the beginning of 1912. They are of interest because they describe in a concise manner a present-day experiment in governmental interference with private enterprise. Whether or not one can agree with the author's conclusions regarding the value of state socialism for other countries, the graphic account of New Zealand's experience makes the book well worth the reading.

The New Competition. By A. J. EDDY. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 375. \$2.00 net.

The purpose of the author in writing this book is to show, first, the destructiveness of the old competitive methods, second, the danger in the combination which may be the outgrowth of the old competition, and third, the possibility and desirability of a new competition. By the new competition the author means the existence of a state of open competition, free from secret practices and methods, and maintained by competitors' associations with the assistance of the government.

"The essence of competition," says the author (p. 82), "lies in the element of knowledge; it is real, true, and beneficial in proportion to its openness and frankness, its freedom from secrecy and underhand methods."